

REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 17, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* (U.S. 6,282,709) in view of *Imai et al.* (U.S. 5,978,590). Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Imai et al.* and further in view of *Cheng et al.* (U.S. 6,151,643). Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Imai et al.* and further in view of “Mastering Windows 98” by Robert Cowart (hereinafter *Cowart*). Claims 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Imai et al.* and further in view of “Mastering Windows 98” by *Cowart* and *Cheng et al.* Claims 3, 9, 12, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Imai et al.* and further in view of *Fritsch* (U.S. 6,247,130). Claims 6 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Imai et al.* and further in view of “Mastering Windows 98” by *Cowart* and *Fritsch*. Claims 19, 24, 25 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Craig et al.* (U.S. 6,266,809) and further in view of *Imai et al.* Claims 20 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Craig et al.* and further in view of *Imai et al.* and *Fritsch*. Claims 21 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Craig et al.* and further in view of *Imai et al.* and “Mastering Windows 98” by *Cowart*. Claims 22 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Craig et al.* and further in view of *Imai et al.* and “Mastering Windows 98” by *Cowart* and *Fritsch*. Claims 23 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Reha et al.* in view of *Craig et al.* and further in view of *Imai et al.* and “Mastering Windows 98” by *Cowart* and *Cheng et al.*

Applicants traverse these rejections on the grounds that these references are defective in establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

As the PTO recognizes in MPEP §2142:

...The Examiner bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness. If the Examiner does not produce a *prima facie* case, the Applicant is under no obligation to submit evidence of nonobviousness.....the Examiner must step backward in time and into the shoes worn by the hypothetical 'person of ordinary skill in the art' when the invention was unknown and just before it was made....The Examiner must put aside knowledge of the Applicant's disclosure, refrain from using hindsight, and consider the subject matter claimed 'as a whole.'"

Independent claims 1 and 10 include: ... the user selecting the WBI causing the computer system to be connected to the Internet boot facility, the system ID being automatically provided to the Internet boot facility; using the system ID to access a corresponding file displayed on a web page and including a list of the pre-purchased software, the web page including other software items not pre-purchased; responsive to the user selecting any of the software items, determining whether the user has pre-purchased the selected software item, and if pre-purchased, automatically downloading the selected software items; if the selected software item is not pre-purchased, prompting the user to enter payment information; determining whether the payment information is valid; and if valid, downloading and installing the not pre-purchased software item on the computer system.

In the cited art, purchased software is pre-installed and purchase of software updates is provided, see *Cheng et al.* However, the service provider computer may intermediate between a software vendor and the client computer to enable electronic payment, see Col. 3 at line 64 to col. 4, line 6.

In the present invention, the manufacturer provides icons identifying both pre-purchased and other software, none of which is installed. Upon booting up, the pre-purchased software is automatically installed. The user can also select to buy the other (non pre-purchased) software. When payment is requested, payment is validated and then the other software is downloaded and installed.

The cited references fail to disclose the claimed invention.

Therefore, there is simply no basis in the art for combining the references to support a 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection because none of the cited references teach or even suggest the desirability of the combination. Moreover, none of the cited references provide any incentive or motivation supporting the desirability of the combination. These references do not achieve a combined teaching or suggestion of an initial software Internet capable installation by the manufacturer and after delivery, a subsequent completion of the software installation by the user via the Internet, as claimed.

The MPEP §2143.01 provides:

The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Therefore, the Examiner's combination arises solely from hindsight based on the invention without any showing of suggestion, incentive or motivation in either reference for the combination.

Thus, the Examiner's burden of factually supporting a *prima facie* case of obviousness has clearly not been met.

The Federal Circuit has, on many occasions, held that there was no basis for combining references to support a 35 U.S.C. §103 rejection. For example, in *In re Geiger*, the court stated in holding that the PTO “failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness”:

Obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion or incentive supporting the combination. *ACS Hospital Systems, Inc. v. Monteffiore Hospital*, 732 F.2d 1572, 1577, 221 USPQ 929, 933 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

The Federal Circuit has also repeatedly warned against using the Applicant’s disclosure as a blueprint to reconstruct the claimed invention out of isolated teachings in the prior art. See *e.g.*, *Grain Processing Corp. v. American Maize-Products*, 840 F.2d 902, 907, 5 USPQ2d 1798, 1792 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

More recently, the Federal Circuit found motivation absent in *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 47 USPQ2d 1453 (Fed. Cir. 1998). In this case, the court concluded that the board had “reversibly erred in determining that one of [ordinary] skill in the art would have been motivated to combine these references in a manner that rendered the claimed invention [to have been] obvious.” The court noted that to “prevent the use of hindsight based on the invention to defeat patentability of the invention, this court requires the Examiner to show a motivation to combine the references that create the case of obviousness.” The court further noted that there were three possible sources for such motivation, namely “(1) the nature of the problem to be solved; (2) the teachings of the prior art; and (3) the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art.” Here, according to the court, the board had relied simply upon “the high level of skill in the art to provide the necessary motivation,” without explaining what specific understanding or technological principle within the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in

the art would have suggested the combination. Notably, the court wrote: "If such a rote invocation could suffice to supply a motivation to combine, the more sophisticated scientific fields would rarely, if ever, experience a patentable technical advance."

Therefore, independent claims 1 and 10 and the claims dependent therefrom are submitted to be allowable.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-3, 8, 10-12, and 17 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, an early Notice of Allowance is courteously solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



James R. Bell
Registration No. 26,528

Dated: 3-8-05
HAYNES AND BOONE, L.L.P.
901 Main Street, Suite 3100
Dallas, Texas 75202-3789
Telephone: 512/867-8407
Facsimile: 214/200-0853
ipdocketing@haynesboone.com

A-174331_1.DOC

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.	
on	<u>3/8/05</u>
Date	<u>ML</u>
Signature	<u>NISHA PASADRYA</u>
Typed or Printed name of person signing Certificate	